

BLACK SMALLPOX KILLS SPANIARDS.

The Disease Breaks Out in the Military Hospital at Santiago.

Four Soldiers Died on Wednesday and Hundreds Have Been Stricken with It.

Rumors of Important Changes to Be Made in the Insurgent Delegation in the United States.

CISNEROS WILL SUCCEED PALMA.

Marquis Santa Lucia Has, It Is Reported, Ordered the Resignation of All the Members on Account of the Hawkins Fiasco.

By Charles Nicholson.

Havana, Feb. 8.—The news has reached here from Santiago de Cuba, in the south-east of the island, that black smallpox has broken out in the Military Hospital there.

There are about 1,000 sick soldiers in the hospital, and, according to the latest dispatches, twenty-two of these are down with the disease.

Four soldiers died of it last Wednesday.

It is reported here that the Cuban President, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, has ordered a change in the delegation in the United States, and that Gomez and Maceo favor the change.

Delegate Palma, says the report, is to resign, and Francisco Xavier Cisneros, who is now in Bolivia on his way to New York, will take his place.

Amador Guerra, the treasurer, will make way for Dr. Raimundo Menocal. Secretary Gonzalo Quesada will resign his position to Enrique Jose Varona. Dr. R. Castello and Juan Portuondo will be delegates in Washington.

This change is a direct result of the Hawkins fiasco.

The Junta Had Not Heard of It.

The report that Minister Palma was to be removed was generally scoffed by Cubans in this city last night. Senor Amador Guerra, treasurer of the Cuban Junta, expressed the utmost surprise at the report. "I do not believe it," he said. "I have not heard of the least dissatisfaction with Minister Palma's official actions. We have not received the slightest hint that such an action was contemplated."

"I believe the report emanated from people in New York. It was probably sent to Havana, and there given out to create a certain effect. As to Senor Cisneros, he is connected with the Junta and has had several commissions to perform."

"Are there not certain malcontents in New York who desire Palma's removal?" was asked.

"It may be," said the treasurer, after a moment's thought. "I would not care to say that positively," he added, "but it is, of course, possible that he is the case. These people may have had Cisneros in mind for the place, for aught I know. Of one thing I feel certain, and that is that if there is any discontent it is not due to any official act of Minister Palma, but is rather the result of envy and unsatisfied ambition on the part of the discontents, whoever they may be."

VOLUNTEERS' CRUEL WORK

They Visit the Plantation of Alfredo Hernandez, an American Citizen, Destroy Property and Murder Nine Men.

By Charles Nicholson.

Havana, Feb. 7.—A complaint has been filed at the American Consulate by Alfredo Hernandez, a prominent lawyer of Havana, who is an American citizen.

A terrible outrage has been committed on his plantation, near Savanilla. It was the work of volunteers, who must not be confounded with the regular Spanish troops. These volunteers killed nine men on the plantation. They were either small farmers or workmen, and in no way connected with the rebels. They had been notified that everybody would have to go to the cities or woods, as the volunteers would recognize no neutrals. Now the plantation, which is a fine one, with handsome buildings, the factory and machinery have been abandoned. There are not even men enough left on the plantation to take care of a fine herd of cattle. That is why Hernandez has appealed to Consul Williams. He first applied to the Spanish authorities, and probably they will take action and punish the perpetrators.

Last Saturday morning Hernandez told me about a hundred and fifty volunteers and some civil guards, under Captains Juan Triguera and Rabadan, came to the plantation Carmen de Hernandez. First they met some tributary farmers and were asked if there were any rebel bands about. The farmers answered they didn't know, but fourteen suspicious men had passed through and were in a neighboring ravine. The volunteers threatened and swore at them for rebel spies and started down the road. A negro, one of Hernandez's old hands, was coming up on horseback. The volunteers stopped him, abused him, and finally shot him. He fell from the horse and they chopped him with machetes. The next man they killed was an old laborer from the Canary Islands. They threw a rope around his neck, dragged him from his horse and shot him. Every time they killed a man they cried: "Viva Espana."

Then they met Joaquin Rodriguez, a young man who was the principal support of his mother and her six younger children. They shot Rodriguez through the head and left

him dead on the road. Their next victim was an old man. They ordered him to show them the ravine where the fourteen rebels were supposed to be. He started ahead and passed out of sight. The plantation people heard shots, and the old man never came back. It is supposed he crawled into the cane to die. Another man from the Las Mulas plantation stopped and begged on his knees for life. They found him dead on his knees. He had been shot through the brain. Altogether nine men were killed.

"The volunteers," said Hernandez, in telling the story, "took my son out of the house and asked: 'What rebels are about here? Tell the truth or we will cut your throat.' My son told them he didn't know, but a party of six hundred men had passed near the house early in the morning. 'Are there any here now,' they asked. 'My son said he thought so, as fourteen had been seen near the ravine, whose chief he had been told was Jose Matilde Ortega. Ortega was sent to be a servant of Julio Sangulley."

"You had better tell the truth," repeated the men, 'or we will cut your throat, as we will cut the throat of all Spain's enemies.'"

"My son told them that he was a citizen of the United States. 'Then go to the city. Everybody in the country must be either a Spaniard or a rebel.'"

"Kill him! Give him one with a machete!" called the volunteers. But the captain told them to be still and not to harm my son, but they threatened to set fire to the cane in order to burn out the rebels hiding there. Finally they accepted the word of the women that there was nobody in the cane and did not fire it. When they had gone my son rode out and found four of the bodies and saw five others at a distance. Then he came to Havana and reported the outrage to the Government. He couldn't see the Governor-General, but Secretary Calvo Munoz heard the story and with extreme courtesy said it was an atrocity, and that he would bring it to the attention of the Governor, who would undoubtedly investigate the affair. Then I told the story to Consul Williams, who said we did right to apply at the palace, and if we had any more trouble to notify him.

"To-day I have received word that another party of volunteers, under Major Cosio, have been at the plantation and killed a steer and my fancy chickens, and used all my corn to feed their horses. They tore off the gutters from the houses to make camp fires of. They are welcome to the food, but where are they going to stop? Men are afraid to stay on the place and the plantation is almost abandoned—handsome residence, valuable machinery and all."

"I am a peaceable man, strictly neutral in this war. I was rich when it began, but am poor now. I have not aided the rebels in any way. I am not after indemnity and don't want to get mixed up in an international question, but I do want protection for my property."

Alfredo Hernandez has been an American citizen twenty years. He was in the United States a long time and is well known all over the island.

LAUGHING AT GEN. LUQUE.

Cubans Poke Fun at Him for Asking for the Fernando Cross as a Reward for His Alleged Victory.

By Charles Nicholson.

Havana, Feb. 7.—The Cubans here are poking fun at General Luque on account of his request for the Fernando cross, which carries with it a big pension.

They say that the battle of Paso Real was in reality an insurgent and not a Spanish victory.

Gomez's reinforcements are beginning to arrive. Laetor is in Havana province with over one thousand men. The total amount of the reinforcement ordered is five thousand.

The Fifth Battalion of Havana Volunteers—the battalion that shot the students during the last war—lost five men the other day in the fight near Sagua. The Government would not let the papers here publish this news.

TRICKED BY SPANIARDS.

Charcutier Says He Was Engaged to Hire Filibusters in Order to Affect Legislation.

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The Spanish Government has been reduced to the adoption of desperate methods was shown yesterday by the statement that a Frenchman named Charcutier, who lives at No. 173 Park row, had been commissioned to engage twenty men, who were to be sent out as filibusters and then arrested.

Charcutier said that at first he was led to understand that his commission came from Cuban sources, but afterward learned that the agent was acting for emissaries of the Spanish Consul. The object of the scheme was, he said, to influence Congressional action and American public opinion. He then dropped the scheme.

He discovered the fraud, he says, by finding himself surrounded by detectives, who were constantly on his track.

Spanish spies have become so numerous around the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, at No. 66 Broadway, that the tenants of the eleventh floor complained about the crowds of strangers constantly congregated there. Yesterday orders were given not to allow any one to loiter on that floor. Detectives were constantly going up and down on the elevators of the building.

ARTON TO BE EXTRADITED.

And the Sentence Against Cornelius Herz Is Confirmed in Paris.

London, Feb. 8.—The High Court of Justice has refused to quash the writ which was granted for the extradition to France of Emile Artion, who was arrested here last November for complicity with Dr. Herz and the late Baron Reineau in the Panama Canal frauds.

The Paris Court of Cassation has rejected the appeals made on behalf of Dr. Herz against the sentence imposed upon him by the Correctional Court of five years' imprisonment and 5,000 francs fine for complicity in the Panama Canal frauds.

Herz is still in this country.

PRISONERS ACCUSE LUDLOW KEEPERS.

Tamsen Has Been Secretly Investigating Two of His Jail Officials.

Warden Roe Gave Him the Facts, but the Sheriff Did Not Make them Public.

A Sick Prisoner Charges Keepers Van Diesten and Rumpf with Brutal Treatment.

WOMAN ALSO ACCUSES THE LATTER.

Suspended from Duty, but the Sheriff Reinstated Him—"What's the Use of Making Such a Thing Public?" Says Tamsen.

Sheriff Tamsen has been secretly conducting an investigation of charges of a serious character preferred against two of his keepers at Ludlow Street Jail.

Mrs. Sarah Koenster, a United States prisoner, is the chief complainant. She was sentenced two months ago by Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, for drawing from the United States Government a pension to which she was not entitled. Her sentence has one month more to run.

Last Wednesday a week ago Mrs. Koenster, who is an exceedingly comely young woman, asserted that Keeper Rumpf came to her cell and spoke to her in a manner she did not approve. She told him, she says, that although she had been placed in a cell to atone for her fault, she was not for that reason to be molested, and she bade Rumpf, she says, go away.

"He did not go away," says the woman. "On the contrary, he opened the door of my cell and entered. I objected to his visit, saying that I preferred to be alone. Then his language became threatening, and I said I would report what he had said. This frightened him, and he begged me not to say anything or I would be sorry for it if I did."

Her statement was laid before Warden Roe, who immediately notified the Sheriff, and, pending an investigation, Rumpf was suspended.

Rumpf also figures as accessory in another accusation of a different character. There is a Russian Hebrew by the name of Rabinovitch lodged up in Ludlow Street Jail as a United States prisoner on the charge of conducting an unlicensed whiskey still. He is suffering from an ailment which occasionally makes it impossible for him to move. It was while laboring under one of these attacks that Keeper Van Diesten entered his cell, as alleged, and told him to go to his supper.

Rabinovitch does not understand any language except Russian and the jargon spoken on the East Side. He was lying on the floor of his cell utterly helpless and writhing in agony. After some gruff words, emphasized by kicks, the keeper, Rabinovitch says, caught him by the hair and dragged him out of the cell. Rabinovitch says he was about to be led to his execution, and in his fright he grabbed hold of the rail which runs along the floor.

The keeper, he says, deliberately loosened his shield and with the pin fastener began croaking him in the hands and arms. Rabinovitch screamed, he says, and this attracted Keeper Rumpf. With the assistance of Van Diesten, he was dragged to the mess room, arriving there more dead than alive.

Warden Roe was disinclined last night to speak about the charges made by Rabinovitch. "All I will say about that case," he said, "is that as soon as I heard the complaint I summoned all the parties concerned, and within half an hour I managed to arrange matters to the entire satisfaction of every one."

"Is Van Diesten still here?"

"No. But then he was not sent away on account of the charge of brutality. He was here only to help us out for awhile, and returned. I believe, to the Tomb, where he had been a keeper before."

"In reference to the accusation made by Mrs. Koenster," added the Warden, "I really do not know what to say. The woman, I understand, still persists in her statement. But I have to-day received a telephone message from Sheriff Tamsen, who was any truth in the story of Mrs. Koenster. Afterward he admitted that charges had been made against Rumpf."

"There is no use of making such a thing public," he said. "It only serves to demoralize the discipline. Who can believe the story of a woman who performed her duty in order to be able to draw a pension? I would rather any day take the word of any keeper than the affidavits of ten such prisoners."

ONE OF PIERCE'S VICTIMS.

Superintendent James W. Pierce, of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, released Willie Maleson into the custody of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Maleson, of Yonkers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Justice Clement, at Brooklyn, and returnable before Justice Kane, at New York.

Mrs. Maleson sent Willie to the Home twenty years ago, after the death of her husband. At intervals she has tried to see him and to take him away, but Pierce, she says, has always refused her requests.

Superintendent Pierce, she said, said yesterday that the institution had been advised by people at Yonkers not to return the child to his mother.

LIVED WITH TWO CHICKENS.

Mrs. Frankin, a Wealthy Widow, Found Dead in Her Bed.

Mrs. Sarah A. Frankin, a wealthy widow, who lived alone in a fine old colonial mansion in Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J., was found dead in her room yesterday morning. She had apparently been dead for several days. She was last seen alive on Tuesday. Neighbors who had nursed her notified Policeman McCre, who broke into the house and found her lifeless in her bed.

Mrs. Frankin lived alone, her only companions being two bantam chickens, which she had kept in the house with her. Her husband died twenty-five years ago. She was a daughter of Captain Louie Aborn, who about 1850 was master of an American clipper ship. Her only living relative is an unmarried sister, Miss Louise Spencer, of Plainfield.

TRANSVAAL CONSUL ALREADY IN AFRICA.

An American Now in the South African Republic Will Be Selected.

Secretary Olney Continues to Look to the Journal for News from Johannesburg.

Its Columns Contain Information Long Before Official Advice from Vice-Consul Manion.

GOOD NEWS FROM MRS. HAMMOND.

She Confirms the Despatches Stating That Her Husband Is Now Out of Jail, Though Practically a Prisoner of the Boers.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The news conveyed to the State Department by the Journal with regard to affairs in the Transvaal is so far in advance of the official advice received that the Secretary has become accustomed to relying upon the paper.

Vice-Consul Manion, for instance, cabled the Secretary to-day that Hammond had been released on bail, but was kept under guard. Secretary Olney remarked upon reading the cablegram that he had learned that fact two days since, through the Journal. He said but little, but he implied that Vice-Consul Manion would make a great mistake to enter the field as a news competitor of the Journal.

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Mrs. Hammond cabled the Secretary from Pretoria, under yesterday's date.

"Because of my husband's illness, due to prison confinement, the Government allows me to remove him to a private home, where I can personally attend him. The preliminary examination is proceeding. Treatment of prisoners good."

Manion states in his dispatch that the Boer Government "continues to show wisdom and magnanimity."

It is not denied at the State Department that a Consul for Cape Colony has been selected, but the utmost secrecy is mainly maintained as to the selection. The Secretary has been assured that the salary of the Consul will be increased to \$3,000 per annum.

It is evident that an American citizen will be selected for the post. The immediate presence of an American Consul is recognized as so important that an impression prevails that the Department has fixed upon some man now either in or near to the Transvaal.

It would require at least several weeks to get a Consul started from the United States after his appointment. The time necessarily consumed in making the voyage to the place of resignation would add to that needed for preparation here. Hence, if the department desires to give the accused Americans the immediate continuance and support of their Government, the practical plan is to appoint some American now in the Transvaal and who is familiar with the events that have led to the arrest of his fellow-countrymen.

Chamberlain in Hammond's Behalf.

London, Feb. 8.—In consequence of the circulation of reports that John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, and others who were arrested at Johannesburg and taken to Pretoria for trial had been ill-treated and confined in filthy cells, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, inquiring as to the facts in the case.

In reply Governor Robinson stated that since Mr. Hammond has been released on bail he has written a letter to the British agent at Pretoria thanking him for having sent him delicacies while he was in prison.

Governor Robinson also says in his reply to the Colonial Secretary that the agent at first found Mr. Hammond and three other prisoners in one cell. Subsequently, however, he secured two cells for the occupancy of these four prisoners.

The doors of these cells were always open, allowing free circulation of air, and the doorways were shaded by awnings. The prisoners were also supplied with their own food.

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COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS

How the American Press Association Supplies Them with the News.

SOLD IN PLATES BY THE COLUMN.

Interesting Experiences with Stimulants by Employees of the Association.

The remarkable growth and development of journalism in the last fifteen years has outlasted that of any other trade or profession. Since 1882 the number of newspapers has increased two-fold. They are three times as good, and their circulation is three times as great. The American Press Association, a corporation which supplies the country newspapers with the news of the day, deserves the credit for this wonderful progress. This association supplies reading matter produced on this metal plates, convenient for transferring from one point to another.

Previous to 1882 the country editor was handicapped by the expense of setting type for his paper. In all well-regulated newspaper offices the amount of news matter printed must increase in a certain proportion to the amount of advertising. In 1882 the limit was reached; publishers were confused as to how they could furnish the necessary extra amount of news without incurring heavy expenses. At this trying period relief came in the shape of the formation of the American Press Association, prepared to furnish the news of the day in plates of a column in length, which could be bought by any morning or afternoon paper. The association also furnished articles on a wide range of subjects, written by specialists and covering every topic in the newspaper field. This enabled the country publisher to print not only all the news, but sentimental, dramatic, sporting and religious articles and stories, the products of the brightest minds of the day. For instance, no country paper could afford to pay Kipling \$1,000 for a story, but 1,000 country papers could afford to pay \$1 apiece for his story, set up, stereotyped and ready to print. This corporation has a story by Kipling and then it sells it to country papers at a small price.

What was supposed to be a menace to the onward progress of journalism was thus overcome by the formation of this association. During the last year it has set in type more than three hundred newspaper columns of matter per day, and has supplied 8,000 newspapers with news matter in plates ready for use.

The patrons of the association include some of the brightest men in the world. Therefore, each employee is a specialist in his work; but one thing is required of him, and that is the discharge of his duty. He must be a little brighter and better than anybody else. The nervous tension required in the discharge of these duties is terrible. Many of the men break down early under the tedious strain of this exhausting brain labor. The work is so wearing and requires close concentration as to require the use of a stimulant absolutely necessary. Various stimulants have been tested, but again, alcoholic beverages being at one time the favorite, many well-known names are related of the boys while under the influence of the "yellow devil," but its use was abandoned. Its "afterglow" was too detrimental—all were more or less incapacitated from work the day after free indulgence by reason of the temporary enlargement of the cranium. The office boy became afflicted with a peculiar wabbling motion of the limbs, and much preferred to sleep during office hours than perform his usual quota of labor. The religious editor spent his time in killing busy reputations connected with wine and green eyeshades, which, he claimed, infested the vicinity of his desk. Finally the whole staff met and passed a solemn resolution, and "white ribbons" now command a high premium at Nos. 45 and 47 Park place.

Black coffee was then recommended by the horticultural editor as an excellent stimulant in brain work. This worked well for a few weeks, but suddenly the editorial complexion began to assume a bright yellow and a dark-brown taste in the mouth was experienced by all. The medical editor was forced to an extended vacation in order to cure a bilious attack. The financial editor had to engage a substitute, though not able to afford it at the time. Black coffee was then tabooed and placed on the shelf with his brother, Alcohol.

About this time Captain George L. Klinger noticed that the French and German armies had used a drink made from an African nut with marked success, as an aid to prolonging endurance. Men under its influence were able to march for eighteen hours in succession without fatigue, and sustained the most remarkable feats. The matter was investigated by Captain Klinger, who found that the Yale College athletes had made similar experiments with like results, using the standard preparation of the nut, Vinokofra, made by Johnson & Johnson, No. 32 William street, New York.

Thorough search for points regarding this wonderful nut. He found that the African natives used it (the botanical name of which is Sterculia acuminata), to assist them in all laborious exercise. They use it to keep awake during their prolonged vigils, and claim magical results for its use from its use. Travelers later confirmed these stories. They use the nuts as symbols of war and peace. A red stick with a nut sent by one tribe to another means war; a white one peace. In some parts of Africa you can purchase a wife with a dozen Sterculia nuts.

Captain Klinger then tried Vinokofra on himself with good results, finding its power as a general bracer to be unexcelled. On the Captain's recommendation the regular diet of the editorial staff was changed, and the effect of stimulation with no after depression.

Detlevus Cohen, the dramatic editor, is enthusiastic over Vinokofra, and says that he feels better the next day after using Vinokofra. In headaches he is sure of relief after a wineglassful, and is sure of its stimulating effects on the brain.

George C. Bart says that Vinokofra is a beneficial tonic to any one who is suffering from dyspepsia. He delights in it as a beverage, saying that if it strengthens the stomach, promotes sleep, and when used "brain weary," as he calls it, a half glass of Vinokofra does him more lasting good than any other drink.

Ed. B. Etherington, the clipping editor, says he really has no need of a stimulant, but that Vinokofra produces a pleasant, stimulating effect, with no depression.

The editor of the "Up-to-Date" page was completely run down from overwork, and one or two bottles of Vinokofra aided him greatly in regaining his normal health.

Joseph E. Buchanan, labor editor, felt a slight stimulation after using the Vinokofra, while the telegraph editor, being in extra fine health, has not used it on himself, but gave Vinokofra to his wife, who was slightly run down from overwork superinduced by attending an extremely prolix and restless baby for several months. She reports great improvement in her condition.

Mr. Stone B. Davis, the business manager, was then induced to try it and is now fully convinced of its merits.

Now, when any employee of the American Press Association is run down and depressed from overwork, or when he has an especially hard task before him, he uses Vinokofra as the means of restoring his lost energy and finds it a veritable fountain of youth to his debilitated system.

Captain Klinger now moves around with a sort of "I-oid-rou-se" expression on his face in justification of his discovery and recommendation to the boys of Vinokofra—N. Y. World.

It is claimed by the medical journals that this African stimulant, the Vinokofra of the drug stores, is a tonic par excellence, and the only stimulant known to science that does not react or cause unpleasant after effects. In support of this theory, the New York Herald and New York Sun published reports of experiments made by the New York Post Office authorities, the superintendent of the employees of the Third avenue cable road, the Flower Hospital, many trained nurses, and also tested by army authorities in France, Germany and the United States.

ORATOR OF THE HOUSE.

Representative Towne Delivers the Most Brilliant Speech of the Session Thus Far.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—It is a tradition among the official stenographers of the House that one of their number always dies during every tariff debate. The hour and a half speech of Representative Towne, of Duluth, Minn., to-day, in which he favored, in the absence of any other proposition looking to the extended use of silver, the Senate free coinage substitute for the bond bill passed by the House, is likely to be productive of the usual fatality. He is a new member of the House, and a young man, but his speech this afternoon on the silver question is unquestionably the most brilliant effort of the session in the popular branch of Congress. He spoke during the debate on the silver substitute for the Tariff bill, and, therefore, comes within the dead line for the stenographers.

No man on the floor of the House can utter words so rapidly as the member from Minnesota. By unanimous consent, he spoke for an hour and a half at the rate of 250 words a minute, or 22,000 words in all. It was a contest to the death between the orator and the relays of stenographers that, one after another, struggled to take his fervent language down.

The argument of Mr. Towne commanded universal attention, and his explanation of an elaborate diagram that he had prepared showed a wonderful fund of information on the subject. In closing he declared that the